

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

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1. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution which comprises a superconductive magnet including paired split magnets for generating a magnetic field in a horizontal direction, a high-frequency transmission coil and a reception coil and in which a sample such as protein dissolved in a liquid-solution is charged in a sample tube of a diameter of 5 to 10 mm and is inserted substantially vertically, wherein a stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is 11 T or more, the direction of the stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is in the horizontal direction, a change per hour of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency due to a change of said stationary magnetic field is 1.0 Hz or less, the uniformity of said stationary magnetic field in a sample space is 1.0 Hz or less in terms of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency, said liquid-solution sample is inserted in the magnetic field center substantially vertically from above, and said reception coil is a solenoid coil inserted in the magnetic field center from below the spectrometer.

2. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution which comprises a superconductive magnet including paired split magnets for generating a magnetic field in a horizontal direction, a high-frequency transmission coil and a reception coil and in which a sample such as protein dissolved in a liquid-solution is charged in a sample tube of a diameter of 5 to 10 mm and is inserted substantially vertically, wherein a stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is 11 T or more, the direction of the stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is in the horizontal direction, a change per hour of proton nuclear magnetic

resonance frequency due to a change of said stationary magnetic field is 1.0 Hz or less, the uniformity of said stationary magnetic field in a sample space is 1.0 Hz or less in terms of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency, said liquid-solution sample is inserted substantially vertically from above in the magnetic field center, and said reception coil is a solenoid coil made of a superconductive material, inserted in the magnetic field center from below the spectrometer and cooled to a superconductivity revealing temperature or less.

3. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 1, wherein said ~~organic~~ sample is a polymer organic compound, protein or ligand.

4. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 2, wherein said ~~organic~~ sample is a polymer organic compound, protein or ligand.

Claims 5 and 6 (Cancelled)

7. (Original) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 1, wherein said superconductive magnet includes a toroidal magnet placed horizontally.

8. (Original) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 2, wherein said superconductive magnet includes a toroidal magnet placed horizontally.

B' (cont)

9. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution which comprises a superconductive magnet, a high-frequency transmission coil and a reception coil and in which a sample such as protein dissolved in a liquid-solution is charged in a sample tube of a diameter of 5 to 10 mm and is inserted substantially vertically from above, wherein a stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is 11 T or more, said superconductive magnet is a toroidal magnet placed in ~~the~~ a horizontal direction including paired split magnets for generating a magnetic field in the horizontal direction, a change per hour of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency due to a change of said stationary magnetic field is 1.0 Hz or less, the magnetic field uniformity in a sample space is 1.0 Hz or less in terms of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency, a plurality of liquid-solution samples are placed circumferentially of the toroidal coil at intervals of substantially equidistance, and the reception coil corresponding to each sample is a solenoid coil made of a superconductive material, inserted in the center of said magnetic field from below the spectrometer and cooled to a superconductivity revealing temperature or less.

10. (Original) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 9, wherein said superconductive magnet is a toroidal magnet placed horizontally and in order to discriminate nuclear magnetic resonance signals generated from

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(Amended)

adjacent plural samples from each other, the magnetic field intensity applied to the individual samples is regulated.

Claim 11 (Cancelled)

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